

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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Austria	..... 12.50	Lebanon	..... 12.50
Belgium	..... 12.50	Luxembourg	..... 12.50
Denmark	..... 12.50	Norway	..... 12.50
France	..... 12.50	Portugal	..... 12.50
Germany	..... 12.50	Spain	..... 12.50
Greece	..... 12.50	Sweden	..... 12.50
India	..... 12.50	Switzerland	..... 12.50
Italy	..... 12.50	Turkey	..... 12.50
Japan	..... 12.50	U.S. Military	..... 12.50
Yugoslavia	..... 12.50		

TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Variable clouds, occasional rain. Tomorrow's temp. 61-65 (16-18).  
LONDON: Occasional showers. Temp. 55-61 (13-16).  
NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 63-70 (18-21).  
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No. 27,783

PARIS, FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1972

Established 1837

## Irish Vote By 5 to 1 For EEC

### Surprise Margin Hailed by Lynch

By Bernard D. Nossiter  
DUBLIN, May 11 (WP).—The Irish Republic has voted overwhelmingly to join the Common Market, approving entry by a margin of 5 to 1.

The outcome of yesterday's poll, counted today, came as no surprise, but the size of the margin was.

Premier Jack Lynch told reporters it "demonstrates the political realism of the Irish people."

Even so able a politician as Mr. Lynch looked for a 3-to-1 victory and said he was pleasantly surprised by the result. Unofficial final returns put the "yes" total at 1,041,880 against 211,888 negative votes. Since about 70 percent of those eligible cast their paper ballots, more than half of the nation's registered voters approved the membership.

This was a big personal triumph for Mr. Lynch, whose face adorned posters simply urging "Yes." Perhaps of greater international importance, it was a crushing defeat for the political arm of the Irish Republican Army, the Sinn Féin, which dominated the "no" campaign. Mr. Lynch said it was "very emphatically rejected" by the people and that they stand for "peace and what they stand for." He said that the result "emphasizes" his mandate to crack down more firmly on the IRA in the republic, a move that London would welcome.

### Other Referendums

Ireland has become the first of the four new applicants to complete the constitutional process that will bring them into the Common Market's customs union. Referendums must still be held in Denmark, and Norway, and, in addition, Norway requires its legislature to approve this advisory vote. The British Parliament has approved the principle of entry, but enabling legislation is still working its tortuous way through the House of Commons. It is a virtual certainty that Britain will go in, but Norwegian and Danish voters have indicated their doubts. The big victory here is likely to encourage the pro-market forces in both Scandinavian nations. All observers here agree that Ireland's economic dependence on Britain was the single biggest factor in the poll. The bulk of Irish trade is with the United Kingdom and this would have been crippled if Britain went in and Ireland stayed out.

The decisive vote has led some people here to think that the way is open for Mr. Lynch to revise Ireland's constitution, eliminate the privileged position of the Roman Catholic Church and thereby make his country more attractive to the Protestants of Ulster. The most realistic politicians there have said that Ulster's future lies in a united Irish State, but this can only come about when Protestantism, divorce, contraception, education and other matters are legally guaranteed. In response to a reporter's question, however, Mr. Lynch insisted that the vote on the Common Market was a matter entirely separate from constitutional reform. He is a cautious politician and has appointed a parliamentary committee to look into revision, but he has selected very conservative figures from his own party to sit on it.

## U.S. Colonel Killed as Bombs Rip Frankfurt Headquarters

FRANKFURT, May 11 (AP).—A U.S. Army colonel was killed and five persons seriously injured today when five bombs exploded in the headquarters complex of the Army's V Corps in Frankfurt today, German police said.

The buildings were cordoned off and police said that there might be more bombs on the premises.

The bombs exploded after normal duty hours when the huge headquarters buildings were not occupied. Hundreds of Army personnel and German and American civilians are assigned there.

The officers' club directly behind the headquarters building was heavily damaged. Apparently most of the victims were in the club.

A colonel at the scene said: "It was a miracle there weren't more injured."

The bombs shattered scores of windows in the buildings and damaged cars parked nearby, as well as the columned facade of the headquarters buildings, which



PEACEFUL CONFRONTATION—President Nixon talking to Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin (left) at yesterday's meeting at White House occasioned by visit of Soviet Minister of Foreign Trade Nikolai Patolichev (center).

## Nixon Sees Soviet Trade Official, Who Doubts Visit Is Off

By Carroll Kilpatrick  
WASHINGTON, May 11 (WP).—President Nixon conferred in his office today with two Soviet officials in a way that suggested both governments are still trying to prevent the May 22 summit conference in Moscow from becoming a casualty of the Vietnam war.

Nevertheless, an informed official said that while prospects for the meeting appeared to be

much brighter than they were earlier in the week, no final decisions had been made. Events might yet force either side to ask for a postponement, the official said.

Early today, reporters and photographers were summoned into the Oval Office at the White House to find the President chatting affably with Nikolai Patolichev, the Soviet Minister of Foreign Trade, and Soviet Ambassador Anatoly F. Dobrynin. Also present were national

security adviser Henry A. Kissinger, Secretary of Commerce Peter G. Peterson and Peter Flanigan, assistant to the President for international economic affairs.

On returning to the Soviet Embassy later, Mr. Patolichev was asked by a reporter whether the summit meeting would be held. He replied through an interpreter:

"We never had any doubts about it... Have you any doubts about it?"

The question was first directed to Mr. Dobrynin, who suggested that the trade minister answer it. Mr. Patolichev has been in Washington negotiating with Mr. Peterson and other officials on ways to increase Soviet-U.S. trade.

Mr. Kissinger was also asked later whether the summit meeting was still on. "We just don't know," he replied. "We are proceeding with our plans." White House Press Secretary (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Orders New Trial by New Judge

the defendants and their lawyers. But Judge Hoffman waited until the jury began its deliberations at the end of the trial to impose contempt convictions on attorneys William M. Kunstler and Leonard Weinglass. These ranged from 48 months and 13 days in jail for Mr. Kunstler to 20 months and 16 days for Mr. Weinglass.

At the same time, defendant David Dellinger was sentenced to 29 months and 16 days. Rennie Davis, 25 months and five days; Thomas E. Hayden, 14 months and 14 days; Abbie Hoffman, eight months; Jerry Rubin, 25 months and 23 days; John Froines, six and a half months, and two months and 18 days for Lee Weiner.

Black Panther leader Bobby Seale, whose case was separated mid-way through the trial after he had repeated arguments with Judge Hoffman, was sentenced at that time to four years in prison for contempt.

The appellate court ruling today left the contempt charges pending against the defendants and two attorneys. But it set aside the severe sentences imposed by Judge Hoffman, and directed that a different federal judge conduct trials on the contempt charges.

After a tumultuous, four-month trial that cost the government more than \$3 million to conduct, the jury acquitted seven defendants of charges of conspiracy. But it found all except Mr. Froines and Mr. Weiner guilty of crossing state lines to incite a riot. They were sentenced by Judge Hoffman to five years in prison and fined \$5,000 each.

These sentences are still under appeal and are awaiting a ruling by the appellate court. Conspiracy and incitement to riot charges against Mr. Seale were later dropped at the request of the U.S. attorney.

Today's ruling directing a trial on the contempt charges was on a motion for a new hearing filed in March, 1971, by the U.S. attorney after the Supreme Court ruling of Jan. 20, 1971, requiring immediate imposition of contempt sentences or trial by another judge. The U.S. attorney's action may have headed off an appellate court ruling dismissing the contempt charge entirely.

Rep. Les Aspin, D. Wis., the most vocal opponent in Congress of the Alaska route, called the decision "a blatant example of the interests of the oil industry superseding the public interest."

Earlier this month, 12 Republican senators urged the Nixon administration to study the Canadian route. They said that eventually a gas line must be built across Canada and a combined oil-gas pipeline system would be cheaper and less damaging to the environment.

The Canadian government has said that it would accept applications for the pipeline and Canadian environmental groups have pushed for it, fearing the risk of oil spills to the west coast of Canada from tankers if the trans-Alaska line is built.

In rejecting the Canadian alternative, Mr. Morton declared that either route would "involve some environmental costs."

The Environmental Defense Fund said "the facts do not support Morton's conclusions. When all else fails he has run up the flag of national security." Friends of the Earth called the secretary's decision "capricious in the extreme" and the Wilderness Society said "it is a great mistake that this administration will come to regret."

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## Russia Denounces U.S., 'Insists' Blockade End

### Mines Now Activated No Reference Made To Summit Meeting

### At 7 Ports in North

By Robert G. Kaiser  
MOSCOW, May 11 (WP).—The Soviet Union said today that the United States' new "aggressive acts" in Vietnam were "inadmissible," and that "the government of the United States will bear the entire responsibility for the possible consequences of its illegal actions."

The Soviet statement did not cite any specific "consequences," and most notably did not mention the visit by President Nixon scheduled to begin here May 22, so it appears not to have been canceled or postponed.

The Soviet statement did "resolutely insist" that the U.S. blockade of North Vietnam "be canceled without delay."

The statement seemed intended to rebut Mr. Nixon's speech of Monday night by putting the blame for the new situation—which it called "fraught with serious consequences for international peace"—entirely on the United States, without precluding further diplomatic maneuvering between Washington and Moscow.

The Soviet statement contained none of the harsh language or threats of retaliatory action that might have been expected if the Kremlin had decided to interpret the blockade as a direct and serious provocation to the Soviet Union.

Prospects Brighter  
Diplomatic observers here seemed to agree that prospects for holding the summit meeting, as scheduled were brighter tonight than they were 48 hours ago. But uncertainty still abounds here.

A senior diplomat representing one of Moscow's Asian allies gave the most optimistic interpretation. He said the seriousness of the Indochina situation made a summit meeting "all the more necessary" now.

The Soviet statement reiterated Moscow's support for "the heroic Vietnamese people," and promised to continue providing "the necessary support" to North Vietnam.

Besides blaming the United States for any consequences of its escalation, the Soviet statement made two main points: The Russians emphasized the alleged illegality of the blockade of North Vietnam's ports. "Nobody gave the United States the right to restrict anybody's freedom of navigation on the high seas," the statement said. It accused the United States of violating the 1958 Geneva maritime conventions, which it said guarantee open seas. The blockade is "a direct threat to ships and lives of seamen of many states which carry cargoes for the Democratic Republic of Vietnam's population," the statement went on.

U.S. neglect for maritime law, the statement said, reveals "contempt for one of the main demands of international law—the observance by states of the commitments they have assumed under international treaties. It is a dangerous and slippery road. It can lead only to a new complication of the international situation." (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

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There was only light and scattered fighting on that front today, but just north and west of Saigon, North Vietnamese forces made a series of attacks, the heaviest at An Loc, whose defenders have been encircled for more than a month.

North Vietnamese infantrymen, supported by 15 tanks, moved in (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Many Missiles Fired  
The North Vietnamese have fired about 1,000 of the Soviet-built surface-to-air missiles at U.S. planes in Indochina since the current offensive began on March 30.

President Nixon said he ordered the mining of the North Vietnamese ports to prevent more deliveries of military supplies from the Soviet Union and other Communist countries. Officers here, while expressing their ap-

proval of the raids, do not expect them to have any immediate effect on the North Vietnamese three-front offensive, but hope it will slow the enemy push toward Hanoi, the ancient imperial capital in the north of South Vietnam.

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## China Calls Move 'Grave New Step'

PEKING, May 12 (Reuters).—China reacted sharply today to the U.S. mine blockade of North Vietnam, issuing a government statement that called the action a "grave escalation of the Vietnam war."

Mr. Nixon's action "is a new grave step taken by the United States in its war of aggression against Vietnam," the statement said.

The statement, by the Foreign Ministry in Peking, said the U.S. move "seriously encroaches upon the territory and sovereignty of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, grossly violates the freedom of international navigation and trade and wantonly tramples upon the charter of the United Nations and international public law."

The Chinese statement continued, "It only the U.S. government stops its aggression immediately, withdraws all its forces unconditionally and ceases supporting puppet cliques, U.S. prisoners of war will return home at an early date and the lives of American soldiers will naturally be safeguarded."

"By continuing to escalate the war in a big way, the U.S. government will only (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

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COLLISION—British cargo vessel Royston Grange (right) and Liberian tanker Tien Chee in Plate River estuary after collision in which 83 are missing. Page 5.

مكتبة المجلد











## Team of Agents Assembled

## U.S. to Open Major Probe of Hughes Holdings in Nevada

By Jerry Cohen  
and Dial Torgerson

LAS VEGAS, May 11.—An elite team of federal investigators has assembled in Las Vegas with orders to concentrate exclusively on Howard Hughes' vast financial empire, it was learned yesterday.

An estimated 20 Internal Revenue Service tax agents and lawyers, transferred from Washington, are seeking to track down the millions of dollars poured into Nevada by the Hughes Tool Co. since 1961.

Investigators are acting on the

suspicion that some individuals have juggled funds and holdings to avoid themselves and have paid little or no tax on their incomes.

Mr. Hughes, sole stockholder in the company, is not himself a target of the investigation, it is understood, since no suspicion of illegality on his part exists.

Most of his Nevada investments, believed to total in excess of \$250 million, are in the name of the tool company.

## Considerable Holdings

They include ownership of five hotel-casinos, two casinos, expensive undeveloped Las Vegas real

estate, and mining claims scattered throughout the state.

Mr. Hughes employs more than 8,000 persons in Nevada, and 5 percent of the state's budget, derived from gambling taxes he pays. The 66-year-old reclusive is the state's biggest employer.

It has been learned that the team of investigators is made up of volunteers who were told that Las Vegas would be their base for months, perhaps years, because of the enormity of the project.

A special focus of the investigation is the 2,700 mines or mining claims owned by the Hughes organization throughout Nevada. Investigators have been told that

the mines and claims were purchased at prices far beyond their real value.

## Suits Filed in March

The Houston-based tool firm, mainstay of the vast Hughes fortune, charged in a \$9 million suit filed in March that conspirators—including former Hughes aide John H. Meier—plotted to get Mr. Hughes to buy claims for far more than their worth.

An ex-FBI man who became a Hughes troubleshooter estimated last year that Mr. Hughes had spent \$18 million on Nevada mining claims probably worth less than \$100,000 by 1971.

The government is interested in who ended up with the money.

Tax investigators also are looking into the following allegations:

- Huge sums of money that rightfully should have wound up in the Hughes coffers have found their way to foreign countries.
- Underworld figures may have siphoned off casino profits.
- Entertainers were forced to pay 10 to 15 percent "kickbacks" to the executives who booked them into Hughes hotels.
- Despite huge investments in them, the casinos reported only marginal profits after the Hughes takeover, whereas they were quite profitable before.

Given the laws of chance and the standard house percentage, casinos are supposed to return a fairly predictable profit. Yet it became well known in Nevada that Hughes casinos were not making it.

Most federal investigations into Las Vegas gambling irregularities have centered on skimming—raking money off the top in the casino counting rooms before reporting profits for tax purposes.

No skimming charges have ever been brought against anyone in Mr. Hughes' seven casinos.

© Los Angeles Times

Italian Pilots  
Declare Boycott  
Of 16 Airports

ROME, May 11 (Reuters).—Italian airline pilot groups today declared 16 of their country's airports "insufficiently safe" and said that the pilots would not land at them except in certain atmospheric conditions.

The pilots added that unless immediate steps were taken to improve safety they would soon refuse to land under any conditions at those airports that they considered most dangerous.

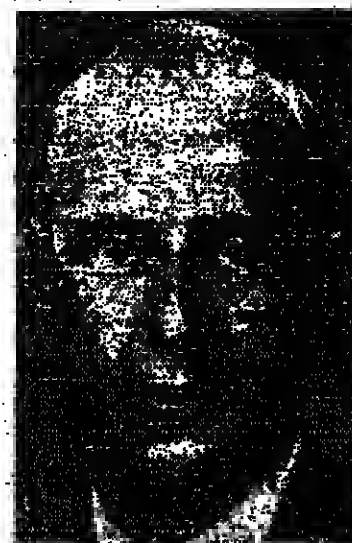
The announcement was made six days after an Alitalia crash at Palermo's airport in which 115 people were killed.

Palermo's Punta Raisi Airport was one of the 16 listed. The others, including several airports used for summer tourist traffic, are at Alghero, Bari, Catania, Crotone, Comiso, Forlì, Genova, Lampedusa, Legnano, Olbia, Pantelleria, Rimini, Reggio Calabria, Taranto and Trapani.

The aim of the boycott, the pilots said, was to improve airport traffic control, weather information and radio assistance.

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Charles C. Conrad Jr.

Astronaut Safe  
After Chuting  
From Navy Jet

AUSTIN, Texas, May 11 (AP).—The third man to walk on the moon bailed out of his Navy jet last night and floated down to within 100 yards of the Bergstrom Air Force Base operations center near here.

The T-38 aircraft of Navy Capt. Charles C. Conrad Jr., 41, nose-dived into a field in the Texas hill country two miles from Bergstrom. Witnesses said only a tail section bearing the letters "NASA" was recognizable.

A spokesman at the Space Center outside Houston confirmed that the pilot was Conrad and that he was "okay." He underwent routine tests at Bergstrom. Capt. Conrad is scheduled to command the first Skylab mission in space, now set for next April. It will last 28 days.

No cause was given for the crash. In response to a query, a NASA spokesman said he did not ask if the plane ran out of fuel on its trip from Dover, Del., to Houston via Dobbs Air Force Base near Marietta, Ga.

The spokesman confirmed that Capt. Conrad was diverted twice from his original destination of Ellington Air Force Base at Houston.

Toll in Idaho  
Reaches 65  
In Mine Fire14 More Bodies Are  
Taken From Shaft

KEELOGE, Idaho, May 11 (AP).—The death toll at the Sunshine Silver Mine reached 65 today as rescuers continued their efforts to reach the bottom level, the only place officials held out any hope to find 26 men still unaccounted for.

The mine's general manager, Marvin C. Chase, said 14 of the bodies were found this morning. Four other bodies were found last night.

The men were trapped when a flash fire hit the mine three days ago. Only two men have been brought out alive.

Mr. Chase said an empty elevator cage descended early today to the mine's 5,200-foot level. He said a rescue team would not be sent to that level until a communications line has been strung down the main shaft.

He also said the presence of carbon monoxide gas in some areas has made it necessary for rescue crews to work with oxygen tanks strapped to their backs, slowing the job of stringing communications wire. He said the men can work for only two hours before their tanks have to be refilled.

Johnson in Hospital  
For Further Tests

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, May 11 (AP).—Former President Lyndon B. Johnson has been readmitted to Brooke Army Hospital here for tests to help his doctors assess the severity of the damage that resulted from his second heart attack in 1971.

Hospital officials have declined to comment beyond saying that Mr. Johnson is undergoing routine tests and that they expect him to return by the weekend to his ranch near Stonewall, 60 miles from here.

## Obituaries

George Trendle, 87, Brought  
Lone Ranger to Radio in 1930s

GROSSE POINTE, Mich., May 11 (AP).—George W. Trendle, 87, who brought the "Lone Ranger" to radio nearly 40 years ago, died Wednesday in a Detroit hospital.

Mr. Trendle also created "Sgt. Preston and the Yukon" and the "Green Hornet" during the early days of U.S. radio.

He was 49 in the midst of the Depression when he created "the masked rider of the plains," Tombo, Silver and Scout and the nefarious Butch Cavendish gang.

"You don't need a lot of bloodshed to get fans—children or adults," Mr. Trendle said after the Lone Ranger rode off the radio in 1954. "My programs always stressed good American principles."

He claimed that these principles prompted him to create a cowboy hero who shot only in self-defense and then only to wound.

## Lord Silkin

LONDON, May 11 (AP).—Lord Silkin, 82, minister of town and country planning in the postwar Labor government, died in the National Hospital here today after a long illness.

He became known as the "father of British planning" for pushing through Parliament the 1947 act that forms the basis of Britain's present system of local planning authorities.

## Lee Bum-Suk

SEOUL, May 11 (Reuters).—Lee Bum-Suk, 71, a leading independence fighter during Japanese rule and the first premier of independent South Korea from 1948 to 1960, died here today.

## Mikhail G. Lysenko

MOSCOW, May 11 (AP).—Mikhail G. Lysenko, 68, a Soviet sculptor who specialized in monumental works, has died. Mr. Lysenko was co-sculptor of groups of statuary for the Soviet pavilion at the New York World Fair in 1939. He also is known for his monumental statues in squares of Soviet cities, especially in his native Ukraine.

## Ho Chung-han

TAIPEI, May 11 (Reuters).—Ho Chung-han, 74, adviser to President Chiang Kai-shek, died.

Senate Defeats Bid  
To Kill Space Shuttle

WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP).—The Senate today overwhelmingly defeated an attempt to cut the reusable space shuttle from America's outer space program.

Voting 61 to 21, it rejected the bid by Sen. Walter Mondale, D., Minn., to eliminate \$227.5 million in shuttle development funds from the \$3.42-billion authorization for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The Senate then passed the entire space authorization by voice vote.

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Instinct Takes Over After Crash  
So Driver Starts Shaking Hands

WASHINGTON, May 11 (WP).—The first thing he did after his car crashed was to shake hands with the people who helped him out.

The politician, 16-term Rep. Jamie L. Whitten, D., didn't recall events quite that way, but he said that if he did, "I was just showing how thankful I was that no one was hurt." His 1969 Oldsmobile crashed through a brick wall at Georgetown Tuesday evening after his car struck another intersection.

No one was arrested, although both Mr. Whitten and driver of the car he collided with have been ordered to stay in the city corporation counsel's office next Monday.

The other car, a 1966 Renault, was driven by Louis Hagedorn, 35, a lobbyist for Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey. He is campaign press secretary for Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey.

"It was my fault," Mr. Whitten said yesterday. "I hit the car, the accelerator stuck, and that's what started the damage."

"I heard a crash, which we hear all the time, so I got out of the car, and there was this little car and I saw it was stuck right up the sidewalk, hitting the trees, but missing a solid line of cars—all brand new—at the curb."

The 62-year-old lawyer is the second-ranking member of the House Appropriations Committee and chairman of the agriculture subcommittee, and is known as a supporter of the rights and farm interests, and as an opponent of desegregation and civil rights.

U.S. Scientists Reveal Plan  
For Power-Harnessing Laser

MONTREAL, May 11 (AP).—A group of U.S. scientists yesterday announced a new approach to harnessing nuclear energy by the use of lasers that could provide sufficient power to send a spacecraft to Mars and back in two weeks.

John Nuckolls, of the University of California's Livermore Institute, who is attending an international meeting of quantum electronic physicists, told a news conference here that the new method is only the first of three breakthroughs required to turn the laser fusion theory into a practical source of energy.

The other two hurdles are to manufacture the laser and the system of harnessing the energy, he said.

Cheap, Clean, Inexhaustible  
The theory was revealed earlier at the conference by Edward Teller, also of Livermore Institute, and one of the pioneers of the hydrogen bomb. He described the public announcement of the new approach as the first major declassification in the United States' secret nuclear energy field in 15 years.

The method, called a super-high density approach to laser fusion would compress matter to more than 1,000 times the density

of water to produce cheap and inexhaustible energy. Nuclear energy now is chiefly with uranium, a limited resource. The nuclei of atoms are split and fragments are produced.

The only fuel needed for the process proposed by the more scientists is hydrogen, an easily obtained gas from deuterium and tritium, two forms of hydrogen, are cut to produce a non-radioactive form of helium.

Scientists from the States, the Soviet Union, Canada and Britain at the conference that ended yesterday.

Feel Optimistic  
Mr. Nuckolls said that at it could not be guaranteed the new method of producing nuclear energy would work, but he was optimistic about it. He said he had looked at the difficulties and found them to be solvable.

Mr. Nuckolls said the U.S. government policy has been to permit a research program of comparable size at the Livermore Institute in Moscow.

The Russians have a laser program, of comparable size at the Livermore Institute in Moscow.

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## Bomb Alert Delays 2 Jets At Tel Aviv

Sabena Passenger  
In Critical Condition

TEL AVIV, May 11 (UPI)—An anonymous telephone call warning that a bomb had been placed aboard a Boeing-747 aircraft delayed two flights with more than 100 passengers aboard at Tel Aviv's Lydda International Airport today.

Airport officials placed the airport on full security alert only two days after Israeli paratroopers kidnapped a Sabena Boeing-707 from the runway, and a Boeing-707 was shot down by a Syrian missile.

The officials said that the two giant airliners bound for New York and London were delayed for more than an hour and a half while they were searched.

Both took off after searches failed to find any trace of explosives aboard.

**BOAC Jumbo Takes Off**

A spokesman for British Overseas Airways Corp. said the captain of a BOAC Boeing-747 was on the runway, ready for take-off, when news of the bomb scare reached the airport. He took off on schedule because the call was anonymous and the aircraft had been searched through a thorough security check.

An El Al spokesman said there was a full state of alert following a telephone call to an airport police station warning that a bomb was aboard a jumbo jet. "We can't take any chances," he said. The El Al flight with 300 passengers aboard was delayed a few minutes while the aircraft was searched, but the passengers were not disembarked. Fire engines were on the tarmac while the search was carried out, he said.

A TWA spokesman said that its jumbo jet was waiting for takeoff with more than 300 passengers aboard when the airline received the bomb threat warning. He said that the passengers were disembarked while the jumbo jet was searched and it took off a couple of hours behind schedule. He said he could give no further details "for security reasons."

**Fighting for Life**

As the new scare alerted the airport, one of the 37 passengers of the Sabena jet, which was freed Tuesday from the hijacked Sabena jet still was fighting for her life.

Doctors at Tel Hashomer hospital said that Miriam Hershkovitz, 22, was in serious condition with critical head wounds. The Israeli troops, disguised as airport technicians, wounded two other passengers when they burst into the plane with guns blazing. Miriam Hershkovitz had been sitting next to a girl hijacker holding a detonating device.

They killed two of the Arab hijackers, both men, and wounded one of their two women accomplices. Hospital officials said the condition of the two other wounded passengers and the Arab girl was satisfactory.

The Sabena jetliner returned to Brussels today with Capt. Reginald Levy, the hijacked pilot, at the controls, an airline spokesman said.

Yesterday Premier Golda Meir offered a gala dinner for Capt. Levy at which she kissed him and told him "You are taking with you Israel's love and esteem and all of our love for you and the crew."

## Quebec Police Regain Control Of Seized Town

QUEBEC, May 11 (AP)—The provincial police moved in to regain control of the French-Canadian town of Sept Iles early today after union members protesting the jailing of three labor leaders took it over.

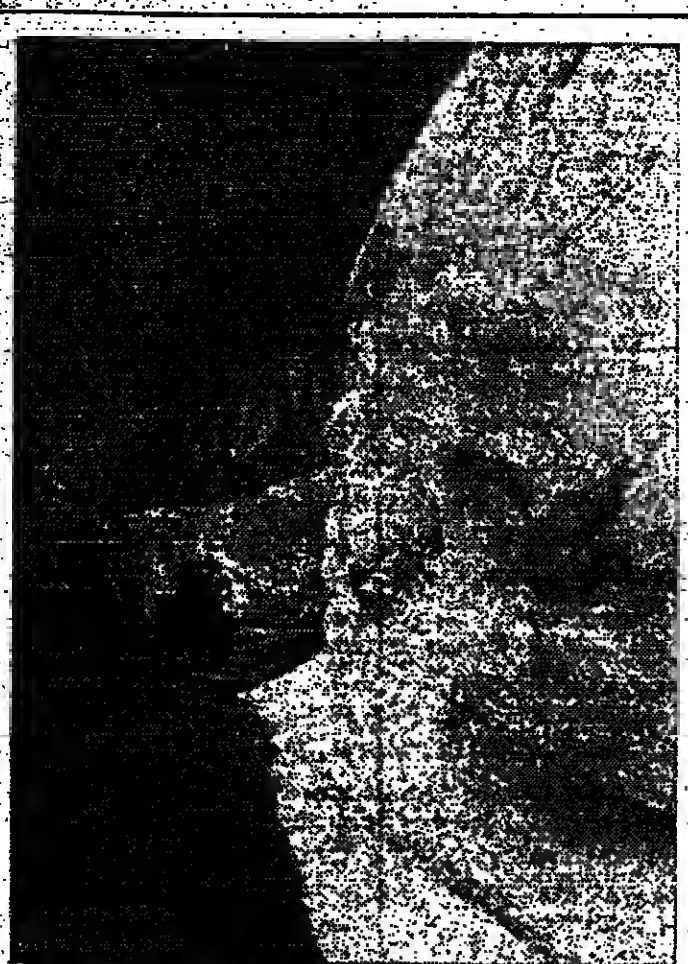
Moving behind a road grader and six police cars, 75 provincial policemen from Montreal smashed and bulldozed at the town of 1,800 and cleared union members out of the radio station that they seized yesterday morning. No fighting was reported.

More than 1,000 demonstrators carrying baseball bats clashed yesterday with about 100 policemen in Sept Iles, 400 miles northwest of Quebec City. Ten demonstrators were treated for cuts and bruises. Thirty-five other persons were injured after a car plowed into a crowd in the town's courthouse square.

Thousands of other workers walked off their jobs across the province to protest one-year jail terms given Monday to Marcel Pepin, president of the Confederation of National Trade Unions; Louis Laberge, president of the Quebec Federation of Labor; and Yvon Charbonneau, president of the Quebec Teachers' Union.

The three were found guilty of contempt of court after union workers disobeyed injunctions ordering the maintenance of essential services during last month's 11-day strike by some 50,000 provincial public service employees.

Later in Sept. Iles, about 5,000 metal and construction workers agreed to continue protest walk-outs until the three union leaders are freed. Mayor Donald Gellner said the situation in the town was peaceful.



SWISS PASS—Ranks of snow several meters in height are still blocking the important north-south Gotthard Pass near Andermatt. But hopes are high that it will be open in a few days in time for the expected heavy traffic during the Pentecost holiday.

## 11 Major Airline Presidents Asks More US. Aid on Security

By Richard Witkin

NEW YORK, May 11 (NYT)—The presidents of 11 major airlines sent the Nixon administration an urgent message yesterday urging large additions to federal forces assigned to airports to prevent hijacking and sabotage of aircraft.

The message also said there was need for a government-funded program to provide weapon detectors at every airport boarding gate and to develop better detectors.

The officials worked on a draft of a letter on the security problem for a week or more. But they switched to an immediate wire-message after the hijacking of an Eastern Airlines jet last weekend, in which the hijacker bailed out with \$303,000, and the shootings Tuesday aboard a Belgian airliner at Israel's Lydda International Airport near Tel Aviv.

**No Trace of Hijacker**

Search parties concentrating in the mountains of Honduras have apparently found no trace of the Eastern Airlines hijacker. In the Tel Aviv case, Israeli paratroopers, disguised as mechanics, killed two Arab hijackers and captured their two women colleagues, seriously wounding one of them. Three passengers were also wounded.

The airline chiefs' wire message was sent to Transportation Secretary John A. Volpe from the office of Edward E. Carlson, president and chief executive of United Air Lines, who coordinated the effort.

The officials requested a personal meeting between airline executives and Mr. Volpe to share ideas on "strengthening our respective responsibilities" for airline security.

"They promised to meet requirements of a recently promulgated aircraft security rule 'to the best of our ability.'"

"But airline compliance alone," they added, "will not stop air piracy or threats of sabotage. The airlines cannot take responsibility for law enforcement."

**Tougher Measures**

The government ordered the airlines to impose tougher security measures at airports earlier this year. The order came after a wave of hijack-and-extortion attempts, and the planting of bombs aboard two airliners, one of which blew up.

**Hussein Declares Determination to Federate Jordan**

AMMAN, May 11 (UPI)—King Hussein announced yesterday that he was determined to go ahead with his plan for a federal Jordan, despite Arab opposition to the plan, Amman radio reported.

In an apparent effort to improve relations between his regime and the Palestinians, the king said he would release the majority of detained Palestinians, and allow others, who had left Jordan, to return.

The radio said that Hussein was speaking at a rally attended by Crown Prince Hassan, cabinet ministers and nearly 200 visitors from the Israeli-occupied West Bank.

"The people of Jordan, not as individuals but as an entire nation, are determined to adhere to the United Arab Kingdom plan," he said.

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## Act Embarrassed Rockefeller

## Nixon Aides Regret Release Of Letter on Abortion Law

By Robert B. Sample Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 11 (UPI)—A high White House official said yesterday that President Nixon had not intended "intentionally or accidentally" to embarrass Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller by voicing his support for efforts to repeal New York's liberal abortion law.

In a letter last weekend to Terence Cardinal Cooke, who has spearheaded the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of New York's campaign to repeal the law, Mr. Nixon said that, while the abortion issue lay outside the scope of federal jurisdiction, he wished to associate himself "personally" with Cardinal Cooke's opposition to the law. The President also called the repeal campaign a "noble endeavor."

The letter, released by the archdiocese last Saturday, brought an immediate public outcry that Mr. Nixon had improperly intervened in a local issue and, according to reliable sources, had deeply wounded the governor. Mr. Rockefeller is chairman of Mr. Nixon's re-election campaign in New York, and has recently voiced warm support for the President on a variety of issues.

In an interview yesterday, John D. Ehrlichman, the President's top adviser on domestic affairs, said that he had approved the letter on the condition that it remain private. He said that someone else in the President's entourage—whom he did not identify—had authorized the archdiocese to release the letter. He called this decision a mistake and described it as "sloppy staff work."

Similar self-recriminations were voiced elsewhere in the administration yesterday. One staff member close to Harry S. Dent, a key White House political adviser, said that no effort had

been made to solicit Mr. Dent's opinion about the possible consequences of the letter.

The aide described the decision to permit the release of the letter as "someone's over-zealous attempt" to dramatize the President's views on abortion to New York's Catholic voters without regard to the sensitivities or position of the governor.

In addition, it could not be established yesterday that the White House had checked the letter with the Committee to Re-Elect the President, whose chairman is John N. Mitchell, former attorney general. But some sources inside the committee thought that such a check had not been conducted.

The New York State abortion law permits a woman to have an abortion on demand through the 24th week of pregnancy. Gov. Rockefeller has proposed that the legal abortion period be shortened to 18 weeks. But he has said flatly that he would veto any attempt at repeal.

**N.Y. Senate Votes Bill**

ALBANY, N.Y., May 11 (AP)—The New York State Senate voted last night to replace the state's liberal abortion law with a much more restrictive one and sent the bill to Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller. The governor has said repeatedly that he would veto it.

The lower house already had passed the measure.

**Rusk Gets College Post**

DAVIDSON, N.C., May 11 (AP)—Dean Rusk, the former secretary of state, has been elected one of the new at-large trustees of Davidson College. Mr. Rusk now teaches at the University of Georgia.



Mark Douglas-Home

## Sir Alec Kin Arrives in U.K.

LONDON, May 11 (AP)—Mark Douglas-Home, nephew of British Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home, arrived here today after being deported from South Africa and said there had not been any reaction yet from his uncle or his family.

"I just hope they don't treat me the same way as the South African authorities have done," he told newsmen.

Mr. Douglas-Home, 21, former editor of the controversial South African university magazine *Wits Student*, was deported because of a cartoon involving South African Premier John Vorster.

**Hillenbrand in Rome**

ROME, May 11 (UPI)—Martin J. Hillenbrand, assistant U.S. secretary of state for European affairs, arrived today to confer with Italian officials. He came here from Paris, continuing the eight-nation European tour that Secretary of State William P. Rogers dropped because of the Vietnam crisis.

## Belfast Sniper Kills Soldier; Man Abducted, Shot 3 Times

BELFAST, May 11 (UPI)—A sniper killed a teen-age British soldier in Belfast today and gunmen tarred and feathered a Roman Catholic and shot him three times in the legs in what police said was a "typical IRA-type job."

A single high-velocity sniper bullet tore through the throat of Pvt. John Ballard, 18, as he and other soldiers patrolled on foot through Belfast's Catholic Lower Falls area, the British Army said.

The soldier was the 318th fatality in almost three years of strife in Northern Ireland between Catholics, Protestants, the outlawed Irish Republican Army and British security forces.

Meanwhile, passersby at Crossmaglen near the Irish Republic border this afternoon found Peter Bennett, a 23-year-old Catholic, who was abducted by gunmen early today from his brother-in-law's farmhouse at nearby Newtown Hamilton.

Mr. Bennett had been tarred

and feathered and shot twice in the right thigh and once in his left leg.

A police spokesman said it was a "typical IRA-type job." Investigators tried to determine what made him a target for IRA vengeance.

The IRA squad that abducted Mr. Bennett also shot his brother-in-law, Peter O'Callaghan, in the arm when Mr. O'Callaghan tried to escape through a rear door of the farmhouse, police said.

More explosions rocked Belfast today as the fire-gutted hulk of what was the city's biggest department store 24 hours ago still smoldered.

The abduction followed the beating and tarring and feathering last night of a 15-year-old Belfast Catholic schoolgirl. The IRA accused her of spying for the police. The IRA Official wing claimed responsibility for the act and warned further punishments would come for any "informers."

**Czech Pilot-Writer Honored by Russians**

PRAGUE, May 11 (Reuters)—A Czech former fighter pilot, who wrote a book which is banned here because he fought in the West, has been decorated by the Soviet Union for his wartime services.

The award was made at a ceremony at the Soviet Embassy here last night to Frantisek Fajtl, who fought with Britain's Royal Air Force during the first part of World War II before being transferred to the Czechoslovak forces in the Soviet Union.

His book, "I Was Shot Down," disappeared from book stores then, but became available again during the liberal era of 1968. It disappeared from the shops again in 1970.

**5 Fly the Coop On Samba Beat**

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 11 (AP)—Five prisoners in the city jail of the small Brazilian town of Franco da Rocha danced their way to freedom last weekend, newspapers here reported.

While four of the inmates beat out an improvised samba rhythm using drinking glasses, combs and matchboxes, the fifth provided added percussion by scraping a saw against the bars of the cell.

After the music stopped, the jailer, who had been enjoying the show from another room, went to investigate. The cell was empty.

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## Delayed Action

There was something characteristic of President Nixon's whole action with respect to the "interdiction" of North Vietnamese military supplies in the use of self-activating mines. They are explosive—but since they did not activate themselves for several days, there was a pause before the explosions. The diplomatic effects were similarly delayed; the military effects could not become apparent on the battlefield for weeks, if not months. And at home, it may be a long time before the full impact of the President's stroke can be appraised.

It did not, for example, produce the immediate surge of broad demonstrations created by the incursions into Laos and Cambodia. But that surge is building up. Mr. Nixon's Democratic opponents for the presidency were unanimously and immediately hostile to the interdiction effort. Their stand, however, cannot be evaluated, in precise political terms, until November. And the moves in Congress to curtail the powers of the presidency, whether in general or with respect to Vietnam in particular, do now seem likely to bear fruit in this session.

In other words, public reaction to the mining of Haiphong harbor will not have any earlier effect upon the fighting now in progress than the mining itself—unless the fluid diplomatic situation takes on some new aspect of crisis. But the long-range results of this climax to a long, and increasingly unpopular, exercise of executive prerogative will almost certainly result in the curtailment of that prerogative, whether by act of

Congress, by congressional amendment or simply by the weight of popular and congressional opinion.

It can be argued, for example, that the mining of North Vietnamese harbors constitutes no greater constitutional problem than the dispatch of drafted men into an undeclared war—which was done in Korea, as well as in Vietnam. But much has occurred since Korea, much since the defeat of the Bricker amendment—which sought to place constitutional restrictions upon treaties and executive agreements. The prestige of the White House has been diminishing, and fear of the President's powers as commander-in-chief have steadily increased.

But the eventual issue is not whether presidential authority is to be limited, but how national authority is to be executed. The Senate, a traditional source of authority, whether as ally or opponent of the President, has had no real spokesman since Lyndon B. Johnson. Rather, it has become the forum for presidential candidates, each more concerned to establish his individual image than to promote a constructive legislative program. The House is hampered by its size and two-year tenure. Mr. Nixon, in his efforts to sustain the international position of his office, has undoubtedly given a serious blow to its effectiveness at home. But will the alternative be simply another President, with another program, or some genuine re-creation of legislative vitality? Like the mines, this issue has been activated, but its action is delayed.

## Mrs. Meir's Trip: Sign of the Times

Mrs. Meir's trip to Romania is the first by an Israeli premier to an East European socialist country. It raises the off chance of Mideast mediation, since Romania enjoys normal relations with Cairo as well as Tel Aviv and has made a deliberate practice, for reasons of its own, of providing good offices to any international disputants disposed to use them. We would be surprised, nonetheless, if this chance of mediation were realized. Mediation as a diplomatic technique has been attempted extensively in the Mideast over the last three years. The Big Four, the Big Two, the United Nations and the United States have all tried and failed. They failed not for want of diligence or diplomatic skill but because the essence of the Mideast problem, far from being the role of outsiders, is the relationship of the states in the region. The outsiders can and should determine their own rules; the states cannot reasonably expect their own relationship to be shaped by anyone except themselves.

The visit to Romania, a state known most for its determination to set its own course, does suggest a change in the international atmosphere surrounding the Mideast question. The region has become—if only temporarily—tranquil enough to allow this particular exercise in diplomatic tourism. As the grumbles from Cairo indicate, Mrs. Meir's

tour represents a certain break in the international isolation which the Arab states and their patrons have attempted to impose on Israel (especially since 1967). Even Cairo's grumbles do not carry very loud and clear. Other East Europeans may lack the latitude to receive an Israeli premier, but some are showing signs of wanting to soften the harsh face towards Israel which Moscow imposed upon them after the six-day war. The Soviet Union itself, though it has not restored diplomatic relations, has accepted a minimal level of diplomatic contact—to say nothing of the more complex relationship signified by the continuing emigration of Soviet Jews.

Demonstrably, the international community—including the United States and to a necessarily lesser extent the Soviet Union—is getting accustomed to the status quo in the Mideast. The region is not at the moment the "powderkeg" Mr. Nixon once said it was; hence the diplomatic fire engines are back in their stations. There is evidently a willingness, born perhaps of frustration as much as insight, to let Israel and, in particular, Egypt define their own relationship. But Israel is still without the association with its neighbor that is its heart's desire, and Egypt is without its lost land, and nothing can be taken for granted as long as that is so.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## South Asian Priorities

Hopeful prospects for peace in South Asia have been threatened by a flareup of fighting between Indian and Pakistani troops along their Kashmir cease-fire line and by indications that the leaders of both countries are failing to give planned negotiations the priority they deserve.

Diplomatic representatives of the two warring neighbors set an example for other nations in conflict two weeks ago when they sat down together in the Pakistani hill station of Murree to prepare for direct peace talks between their leaders in early June. The spirit of friendship and flexibility that surrounded the Murree meetings offered hope for eventual settlement of differences that have divided and bloodied the Indian subcontinent for more than two decades.

The Kashmir clash, which both sides have wisely sought to play down, violates the spirit of Murree. Further such incidents

could destroy all hope for the long-range settlement that had begun to appear possible. It is obviously imperative that political leaders on both sides exercise tighter control over military hotheads who are still spoiling for a fight.

The outbreak of fighting in Kashmir also underscores the importance of the earliest possible meeting between Prime Minister Gandhi and President Bhutto to settle pressing problems arising out of their recent war and to begin to resolve long-standing differences, particularly the volatile Kashmir question. A recent dispatch from New Delhi suggested that the Gandhi-Bhutto summit might have to be postponed until early July because both leaders have plans for foreign travel in June. Certainly neither can have business abroad that is more urgent than the joint solution of their common problems at home on the subcontinent.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### International Opinion

#### Mining North Vietnam's Ports

Even Mr. Wallace's comment—that he hoped the decision was the right decision—touched a tender spot. This is the growing concern at the way Army and White House intelligence is always wrong. Why has so desperate a stage been reached, even the silent majority is asking if the war has not been culpably mismanaged.

—From the Times (London).

Because so much is at stake for the Russians—and their allies—it is not surprising that they are taking their time in orchestrating a reply to the President's latest move.

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 12, 1897  
WASHINGTON, D.C.—Rondure has been the scene of many revolutions, few of which have been successful. Gen. Policarpo Bonilla came into power after he had carried through a successful revolution. He has been in office four years. He is a Liberal in politics, and his ambition has been to give the people the greatest measure of liberty possible. Naturally, there is opposition to both the man and his ideas.

#### Fifty Years Ago

LONDON—News of the marriage in Moscow of Miss Isadora Duncan, the famous dancer, who has been making a long stay in Russia, has been received here by Mr. Harle, who was until a year ago her secretary and manager and is now appearing in "Calio" at His Majesty's Theatre. According to a cable message received by him, Miss Duncan has become the bride of Serge Yessennin. The bride and groom are now reported to be in Berlin.

—From the Financial Times (London).

## MIAMI BEACH CONVENTION HALL



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## Triangulating the Circle

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—Unable to square the Vietnamese circle, President Nixon apparently hopes to triangulate it. Addressing himself particularly to Russia and China, Hanoi's great power backers, he opened wider the doors marked "war" and "peace" and seemed to suggest a choice. Judging by their actions, not their protestations, the Communist behemoths have so far chosen peace.

Nixon offered both an implicit pledge of more generous terms for compromise and an actual demonstration of tough resolve if this pledge is ignored. Should Moscow and Peking accept the embargo imposed on arms shipments or do nothing violent to try and break it, Washington hopes to enlist their tacit support in bringing the conflict to an end.

Just what this could mean is hard to say. Britain urges Russia to join in reconvening the lapsed Geneva Conference on Indochina. Meanwhile the Paris peace talks are suspended—but not dead.

### Played Quietly

The diplomatic game around the bloody battlefield is apparently being played in quiet around Washington, Moscow and Peking rather than near the Paris discussions. Only sound and fury emerge from the stalemated conference's periphery.

One is led to suspect that Moscow still plans to welcome President Nixon this month, is calmly continuing the SALT negotiations and wishes to avoid a naval confrontation with the United States. Thus a Kremlin decision appears to have been taken to join in constricting Vietnam's global risks.

One cannot help wondering if a preliminary undertaking to limit these risks was not agreed upon by Brezhnev and Kissinger before Nixon announced his blockade. Secret contacts between Washington and Peking have also been exceptionally active. It is safe to assume that American assurances were given that mil-

itary activities would be kept adequately far from China and that Chinese concern with Southeast Asia is understood.

The policy of triangulating the interests of the United States, the Soviet Union and China involves imagination and risk. However, Washington claims it is making insistent efforts to limit that risk and describes it as "acceptable."

### Caution

Zealous aviation and naval commanders over and around North Vietnam must now be cautioned to avoid anything that might enrage either Moscow or Peking. This adds a difficult but not insurmountable responsibility to officers in charge of the air-sea operation designed to slowly induce a more compromising mood in Hanoi.

The immediate problem facing the United States and still threatening its new effort to achieve settlement by diplomatic triangulation is the problem of the battlefield itself. One knows that Gen. Giap, a great captain, is painstaking in prepositioning the supplies his forces require. Therefore it is almost certain that large stockpiles still exist in and near South Vietnam on which Giap can draw for at least another month.

If during that time, the Communists are able to roll up Saigon's forces at Hue, in the Central Highlands, or near the capital itself, the entire South Vietnamese political and army structure might crumble before Nixon's new diplomatic effort has even a chance to take effect.

Should Giap produce a climactic victory during the next few weeks he could disintegrate the Saigon state. Then no diplomatic settlement—except "ratification" of chaos—would be left, either among the three great interested capitals or in Paris or London.

On the other hand, if Giap is not able to destroy southern defenses with fresh hammer blows, the American naval blockade would be felt and Hanoi would have to reduce its sights.

Then, as Nixon hopes, the basis for an acceptable compromise solution could be found, and Washington, Moscow, and Peking might all in one or another way endorse it not actually guarantee it.

Neither Hanoi nor Saigon would be entirely happy about such an outcome but Washington would be hugely relieved to find itself at last rid of an uncomfortable burden. Peking cannot say as much but obviously welcomes a solution that does not give all Indochina to tough and militant Hanoi.

Even Moscow, while seeing its dream of a pro-Soviet Southeast Asian bloc fading, is interested in peace to the west of Russia and a reduction in rearmament expenses. Its primordial problem remains the long-range competition with its only worrisome neighbor, China. Vietnam is only one piece in that puzzle.

## A Quota by Any Other Name

By Robert Bendiner

NEW YORK—When the Democratic party assemblies in Miami Beach in July, it is all too possible that it will plunge into an ordeal worse than the primaries—which, to borrow a phrase from Lewis Carroll, are turning out to be an agony in Twenty-three Fits.

The basis for this cheery prospect is the lively chance that zealots will be carried away by the reforms devised by the McGovern-Fraser Commission for making the party more democratic and more representative than any political party has ever been before. Most of these changes have one overriding aim: to open the party to more participation by women and young people, defined as those from 18 to 30.

Nobody speaks of quotas, but since any state party may have to prove, under challenge, that it has done everything possible to achieve a perfect balance, what recourse has a conscientious chairman but to let every state-maker know that he is expected to have so many blacks, so many women, so many youths, etc.?

Many state party chairmen have done exactly that—but not always with practical effect. Florida's chairman can show voluminous evidence of his efforts, but not enough to prevent women's groups from challenging the end result. Kenneth A. Bode, who served on the McGovern-Fraser Commission and now heads the Center for Political Reform, is quoted as having served notice that his group will ask the Credentials Committee not to seat any delegation with a women's representation of less than 40 percent—no matter how it was selected.

A glaring weakness of the commission's mandate, besides its vagueness, is the total absence of remedy. Challenging creden-

tials is nothing new in the history of conventions, but up to now they have generally involved a choice between two contending slates, both claiming legitimacy. In such cases the Credentials Committee either chose one or the other or, Solomon-like, seated both factions, allowing each member a half-vote. But what is this new long climb with Mr. Carroll's delegation is challenged, say, for having too few Hispanics or a preponderance of male chauvinists?

And why expect the challenges to stop there? Indians, too, deserve a voice at the convention. Even assuming that religious groups stay out of the game, a today's world full of organized minority groupings from the chronically poor to the retired pensioners. And surely the aging, as such, have as many problems as the young and suffer even more from economic discrimination.

Mrs. Harris is highly regarded for her skill, but the choices open to her committees are not wide. It cannot order a new primary held on the day the convention opens or have a state stage another quick run-through of its own series of conventions. And it will surely not deprive a state of its representation; the political consequences to the party would be catastrophic.

One suggestion is that the committees might draw on some of a state's alternates to correct an imbalance in the delegation. But the group of alternates may not yield enough

of the particular minority needed to make a satisfactory substitution. More important, what legal right would the committee have to replace, in whole or in part, an elected delegation no matter how unbalanced, with one of its own, no matter how proportional to the population?

By the same token, what can the challengers do—short of denouncing the convention and walking out—which they may well do—if the Credentials Committee rejects their protest? They can go to court, perhaps, but it is all but impossible to envision a judge closing down a national political party convention until a state, contrary to its own laws, has another try at picking an acceptable slate.

It is not, after all, illegal to vote for an unbalanced ticket. The very thought shows, in fact, how far we have come from the days when New York political bosses devoutly believed that every ticket should include an Irishman, a WASP, an Italian and a Jew, all from different boroughs—while scandalized reformers, contending that merit is all, would have accepted four Moslems from Staten Island.

From the historic dream that race, religion—and later, sex—would one day be no bar to any post or privilege, some have come around to the concept that they should, on the contrary, be made specific qualifications for both. The net result is that the bars have not been removed at all, but only moved about. This change in the dream may be a gain for some in the very short run but a loss for all in the end.

## Nixon's Long Decision

By Robert B. Semple Jr.

WASHINGTON—Even though he began to move more than a week ago toward his decision to mine the harbors of North Vietnam, President Nixon did not give the final signal to the military to execute the plan until nearly 2 p.m. (EST) Monday—seven hours before his speech to the nation and minutes after a final, sober private talk with the two men who were closest to him during his deliberations.

They were John B. Connally, the secretary of the Treasury, and Henry A. Kissinger, the President's national security adviser. Earlier that morning, they had attended a meeting of the National Security Council. When they returned to their offices after noon they found on their desks a summons to return to the Oval Office.

It was a brief meeting but it said much about Mr. Nixon's moods and his troubles. Of course, he already had made up his mind to take stern action to stem the flow of supplies to the North Vietnamese. He had made the decision in privacy and he had drafted the speech by himself at Camp David, Md., during the weekend. The council meeting that morning had been a formality.

But what he wanted to do in those brief moments with his two advisers was run through it all again, to talk about the impact on the Russians and on the American people, before giving the final, irrevocable order.

### No Place to Go

As such, this brief session symbolized and perhaps even encapsulated the uncertainty, frustration and finally the sense of having no place else to go that had gripped the President and the White House for nearly a week before the speech.

According to a fragmentary reconstruction of events pieced together from private sources and public statements Tuesday, Mr. Nixon began thinking seriously of the mining strategy when Mr. Kissinger returned from Paris on May 2 and told the President on an evening crisis down the Potomac on the Sequoia of his unsuccessful session earlier that day with Hanoi's chief negotiator, Le Duc Tho.

Mr. Kissinger reported that, despite earlier optimism, Hanoi's demands remained unchanged while hints from the Russians that they might be able to induce the enemy to talk seriously had proved to be empty.

Last week, Mr. Nixon conferred frequently with Mr. Kissinger and, in his private office in the Executive Office Building, held several long chats with Mr. Connally. With Mr. Kissinger, he talked philosophy and tactics, rejecting at one point a suggestion from elsewhere in the bureaucracy that he try to stem the flow of supplies by landing South Vietnamese Marines in the North. In Mr. Connally's presence, he talked mainly about his philosophy of America's role and responsibility, and about his con-

vinction that the prestige of his office and the influence of his nation in world councils depended upon the manner in which he ended the war in Vietnam. These are convictions that he said to hold as strongly in private as in public. Mr. Connally did challenge them and indeed, he infuriated them.

According to his press secretary, Ron Ziegler, the President consulted outside and outside the White House. By the end of last week, he saw his options disappearing.

The negotiating trick to peace seems to lead nowhere; the prospects for Vietnamization, an alternate strategy of disengagement in which he has poured much energy for three years, seemed scarcely brighter. In the words of one aide he saw "the foreign policy of the United States resting on the backs of the Vietnamese," and suddenly they seemed far less strong than he had earlier advertised them to be.

He retreated to Camp David last Friday evening, hoping to touch with aides by telephone. Monday afternoon, before he gave his speech, he asked for a critique of what he had written there from Raymond K. Price Jr., the head of his speech-writing team, but did most of the editing himself.

When he had issued his order and finished his speech, Mr. Nixon expressed no further public doubts at a briefing for congressional leaders early Monday evening in the Roosevelt Room in the White House. He seated himself between plaques of Franklin and Theodore Roosevelt and began by saying:

"Let me come directly to the point and tell you of a decision I have had to make."

Then he summarized the speech he was about to deliver, ran through the options he had rejected, and asked—according to one aide present—"guilty" for their support. The men around the table, poker-faced, did not react. But Mr. Nixon had not by his manner invited reaction.

The telegrams that came to the White House in vast numbers Tuesday were said by the White House to be running four to one in Mr. Nixon's favor. Mr. Ziegler characterized the President's mood as "determined and resolute." But there was also a sense at the White House of weariness about the future and weariness about the past.

Perhaps Mr. Kissinger summarized it best Tuesday morning at a briefing called to elaborate on the speech. When Peter Lisagor of the Chicago Daily News asked him why the President seemed confident that his latest move would work in view of "the long history of mismanagement about the Vietnam war," he seemed to sigh and shrug and look painfully tired and said:

"Peter, these decisions have to be seen in the context of the choices that are available. This decision [was] reached prayerfully and on the best belief that it will work, but only event will prove whether it will."

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الشرق الأوسط



## Altman's 'Images' Aptly Named

Thomas Quinn Curtiss

CANNES, May 11 (UPI)—

Robert Altman, who made

strongly his "Images," which was awarded

the festival grand prize in 1970, is

in Cannes with his new film

"Images," something in a far dif-

ferent vein than his ruddy black-

and white "The Long Goodbye,"

which he made last year.

Altman, 50, is expected to win again other-

wise, he said, "I wouldn't be here," said the

62-year-old director, who with his

shaggy hair and white suit and

white shirt and tie, is a familiar

figure at the festival. He has

been nominated for the Oscar

three times, but has never won.

Altman's latest movie, which

is a series of striking vi-

suals, is told. A creature as frag-

ile as a butterfly, she is married to an

artist. She is alone against a horde of

men, including demons and deities

and a man who is a false picture

of himself. But her husband, blind

and distant, becomes the blood-

shed of her liberation.

Altman's "Images" gives a prize-

winning interpretation of the

film of a woman, Marcel Bonetti

and his dead lover she cannot forget

her lover as usual. But René An-

der's so overdoes the role of the

husband, that one can

decide that he is an escaped

from small-time vanderbilt

has married the high-strung

and, a transaction that re-

solves some additional explana-

tions, is filled with haunting

and, some poetic, some fright-

ful, in its attempt to draw a

wait of the inner anxiety of

the man and woman. The photo-

graphy and composition are still

beautiful, especially the

use of the black and white

peaks shrouded in clouds,

at times, the scenario.

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-1972- Stocks and High, Low, Div., Yr. %	S&P 100s First High Last Chg%	-1972- Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	S&P 100s First High Last Chg%
82 64 1.20 11% 100s 1st H/L 26% 25% 26%+ 14		16% 18% PointWeb JC of 17 11 N/A 19% 18	

(Continued on Page 181)



## S. Line Seen a Block to Monetary Reform

WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP)—U.S. Treasury Secretary John Connally said today that the United States is not likely to see a "block" to monetary reform.

## Connally Sees No Outlook for Reform

Edwin L. Dale Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, said today that the United States is not likely to see a "block" to monetary reform.

Connally spoke informally to reporters at a luncheon at the White House, touching on a wide range of subjects. He said the United States is "not dragging" on international monetary reform, adding that he is prepared to move "once there is full agreement" on a negotiating forum.

Connally indirectly addressed the problem of reform through his comments about the Common Market, Canada and Japan.

He said he expects the Dow Jones industrial average to hit 1,000 this year, and the stock market to be "somewhat milder" than last year.

## Connally Warns U.S. Pollution Rule

WASHINGTON, May 11 (Reuters)—Ford, chairman of Ford Motor Co., warned today that the 1972 pollution control standards for cars, most U.S. auto makers will have to shut down a decision on whether there is a suspension of the standards.

The major auto makers requested a suspension. Ford said, "If the standards are suspended, the results as we can see would be to suspension of most U.S. auto manufacturing operations in 1975."

It would mean shutting nearly 5 percent of the industrial capacity, he said. The impact on income and employment, he added.

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### ICL Names Sperry Rand Executive

International Computers Ltd. (ICL), of Britain, announces the appointment of Geoffrey Cross, an executive of Sperry Rand Corp., as its managing director. Mr. Cross, who is 38, was Sperry Rand's vice-president and general manager for marketing and service activities in the Americas.

### Firms Eye Japan Plane Study

Canadair Ltd. and Rolls-Royce (1971) Ltd. are seeking to take part in a study proposed recently by Lockheed Aircraft Corp. on the feasibility of building a new jet airliner in Japan.

### U.S. Steel Companies Optimistic

U.S. Steel Corp. believes that if steel industry volume this year climbs the projected 7 to 8 percent, its own volume "should rise about 10 percent," Edwin H. Gott, chairman, reports.

### Trend Is Worrying Europeans

## Wage Gap Narrows Between U.S., Others

NEW YORK, May 11 (AP)—After years of widening, the gap in wage rates between the United States and its major competitors is narrowing.

For Europe, the trend is worrisome. "Our wages aren't rising, they are soaring," says a man at Common Market headquarters in Brussels.

The statistics are dramatic. In Italy, average total compensation in manufacturing soared to \$1.81 an hour in 1970—nearly triple the 1960 rate.

Last year, the Italian figure again rose faster than the U.S. rate. This time, however, the gap narrowed to \$2.18 an hour from \$2.39.

The following figures for the average hourly total compensation of production workers in manufacturing detail the wage trend for key countries.

	1960	1970	1971
Japan	1.29	1.96	1.46
Italy	1.23	1.81	2.23
Netherlands	0.61	1.28	2.47
France	0.80	1.57	2.01
Britain	0.52	1.23	1.88
Belgium	0.25	1.07	2.53
West Germany	0.85	2.28	2.83
Sweden	1.21	2.39	3.33
Canada	1.12	1.49	2.33
United States	2.64	4.20	4.46

In 1960, a manufacturer could hire nine hours of labor in Japan for the cost of only one in the United States.

The rising cost of wages is, of course, having its effect on profitability. Rolled-Werke AG, the West German camera maker, is shifting two thirds of its domestic production from Braunschweig to Singapore.

In Italy, Montecatini Edison announced a \$293 million loss for last year. Write-offs accounted for a big chunk of the deficit, but rising wages also

But West Germany is not alone. To escape sharply rising wages at home, a big British manufacturer shifts some of its production to poor southern European nations.

In Italy, Montecatini Edison announced a \$293 million loss for last year. Write-offs accounted for a big chunk of the deficit, but rising wages also

### Dunlop Earnings Rose 31.8% Last Year

LONDON, May 11 (AP)—Dunlop Holdings Ltd. net profit rose 31.8 percent last year, the tire producer reported today.

Dunlop said net attributable profit was \$11.6 million (\$30 million), up from \$8.8 million the previous year.

The company announced a final dividend of 4 1/2 pence, making a total 8 1/8 pence for the year, unchanged.

Dunlop said sales rose 3.9 percent to \$585 million, up from \$568 million in 1970.

Meanwhile Republic Steel Corp. says it is experiencing a turnaround from the earnings decline of 1971. W.B. Boyer, president, reports that "our business outlook this year is brighter," adding that the new voluntary steel import limitation arrangement should have a beneficial effect on Republic's business over the next three years.

### General Dynamics Sees Sales Drop

General Dynamics Corp. expects a further sales decline in 1972 to about \$1.6 billion from last year's \$1.87 billion, David S. Lewis, chairman, reports. We believe 1972 will be a profitable one, but I don't believe I should attempt any predictions on what those earnings will be," the executive says.

### Lisave Weighs Bahrain Project

Lisave Estaleiros Navais de Lisboa says it is studying whether to become operator of a \$60,000-tanque repair drydock planned for Bahrain. Earlier reports from Bahrain said Lisave, a subsidiary of Cia. Uniao Fabril, a Portuguese company, had been chosen by the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries to replace Vickers Ltd. as the operator for the project.

Lisave inaugurated what has been called the largest drydock in the world on the south bank of the Tagus River opposite Lisbon. The dock can accommodate tankers of up to one million tons.

These rates are based on local currencies and, of course, do not reflect the realignment of exchange rates internationally.

There is no doubt that the wage gap between America and other major industrial countries is closing fast," concludes a spokesman for the 23-nation Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) in Paris.

The main reason for the trend is easy to see. The OECD figures below show that the average annual percentage increase in earnings lately has been far steeper in other industrialized nations than in the United States.

Moreover, just as wages put pressure on prices, the steep rise in European prices prompts workers to demand hefty pay increases.

WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP)—The House of Representatives, by a vote of 218 to 192, today rejected protectionist amendments to a pending bill that would increase the U.S. minimum wage rate.

The House voted to adopt a substitute for the measure, previously cleared by the House Labor Committee.

The committee's bill provided authority for import quotas, higher tariffs and other restrictions on goods imported from any country with labor standards below those of the United States.

After taking this action, the House approved an increase in the minimum wage to \$4 an hour, from \$1.60 an hour.

### Spain Vetoes Curb

MADRID, May 11 (AP)—Spain has vetoed the United States bill to limit the shoe exports to America, press reports said today. Official sources confirmed the reports. Commercial Ministry officials reportedly stressed that Spanish shoe exports account for only 3 percent of the shoe market in the United States, and said a cut would severely damage the Spanish shoe industry.

## NYSE Urged To End Fixed Service Rates

Worry Over Bad Effect Baseless, Study Says

By William H. Jones

WASHINGTON, May 11 (WP)—The New York Stock Exchange should abolish fixed commission rates because they have tended to produce inefficiency in the stock market and to support weaker brokerage firms while depriving investors of cheaper services, according to a new study made public yesterday.

There is "little basis" for concern about adverse consequences from competitive pricing, said Wharton School finance professors Irwin Friend and Marshall E. Blume in their study, made possible with a grant from Salomon Brothers.

Fixed minimum rates for stock transactions, with few exceptions, have been applied by Big Board member firms since 1932. The exchange and most member firms still support a minimum rate structure to protect both the industry and small investors from what they see as declining services or price wars.

Lower Costs  
In their study, the professors argue that costs for almost all brokerage firm services would (on average) drop. Moreover, they say customers would pay only for those services which they wanted and "no significant group of investors" would be worse off than now.

There would be other consequences, said the authors, some of which would adversely affect less efficient stock brokerage firms. Among the key findings:

• Institutional and large individual investors probably would benefit more than small investors who acquire their stock directly rather than through a financial intermediary. But, the report says, the smallest individual investors typically own their stock through such an intermediary (a mutual fund, for example) and would benefit immediately through lower institutional transaction costs.

• In a transitional period between the status quo and the absence of fixed commissions, which should start "without excessive delay," new rates on very small orders—up to \$1,000 or so—placed directly by investors may be as high or higher than now. In the long run, such investors will gravitate to firms most efficient in handling their business and "it is possible that rates for all orders would be lower than they are now."

• Profitability of the NYSE brokerage community would probably be lowered, "since the monopolistic component reflecting the exchange's fixing of prices would disappear." Growth in demand, however, associated with more aggressive competition and reduction in service charges, would offset at least part of the decline.

Such a change alone could discourage companies from establishing plants abroad to get cheap labor. Keeping the capital inside the United States would strengthen the dollar by helping the American balance of payments.

The U.S. balance of payments also will benefit, of course, to the extent that the narrowing of the wage gap helps make U.S. goods more competitive with foreign goods. In most cases, wage rises are boosting costs of foreign-made goods.

But you cannot always count on it, Daniel D. Edin & Co., investment advisory subsidiary of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, estimates Japanese wages will soar about 13 percent this year—but that productivity could rise as much as 15 percent. "Hence there may well be a 2 percent net fall in the unit labor cost of manufacturers," the company says.

## Big Board Prices Rise But Mood Stays Wary

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, May 11 (NYT)—Prices registered a cautious advance today in continued slow trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

They opened with a small decline, then moved slightly higher until noon. From that point on there was no definite trend in either direction.

At the close, the Dow Jones industrial average finished with a gain of 3.76 at 934.83. At 10:30 a.m., the average showed a loss of 1.21.

Brokers noted that investors were remaining cautious in reaction to the Vietnam situation. The Soviet Union's reply to the U.S. decision to "train" North Vietnam's harbors and bomb supply lines from China was considered mild, they said. However, they added, investors were still concerned what the Chinese government's reaction will be.

Oil Stocks Gain  
The best performers of the session were the stocks of the international oil majors, which advanced on President Nixon's announcement of an increase in oil import quotas.

Standard Oil of Ohio advanced 2 1/4 to 84 1/4. Texaco gained 1/2 to 30 1/2. Standard Oil of California was up 3/4 to 57 1/4 and Standard Oil of New Jersey rose 3/8 to 71 1/2. All were actively traded.

An announcement by Interior Secretary Rogers C. B. Morton that he intended to give his permission for the construction of the trans-Alaskan pipeline spurred interest in issues with Alaskan holdings. Alaskan Interstate, the most actively traded issue, tacked on 1 5/8 to 44 1/2 on a turnover of 315,700 shares.

The company is a diversified holding concern engaged in natural gas transmission in Alaska and in construction work. Atlantic Richfield, which has vast holdings of crude oil and natural gas reserves in the North Slope of Alaska, gained 1 1/2 to 64 1/4 after trading as high as 66.

Amex Firm  
Prices on the American Stock Exchange moved up for the second day in a row, recovering from their slump earlier in the week over the government's new aggressive Vietnam policy. Today the index closed at 27.32 up 0.12 following a rise yesterday of 0.13.

Trading in the OTC market was described as unusually light, with most price changes fractional. For example, decliners included Deluxe Check, off 3/4 to 87 1/4 bid and Sage Administrative, in the food management field, also off 3/4 to 29 3/4.

NASDAQ active included Eastman Corp., 42 1/8, off 1/4; Crutcher Resources, 10 1/2, up 1/8; North Central Air, 6 3/8, up 1/8; and Armac Enterprise, 18 3/8, up 2.

Of the 3,053 issues traded, 1,001 rose, 435 declined and 1,617 were unchanged. The industrial average was up 1/3 at 135.41.

## Pakistan Cuts Rupee By More Than 50%

RAWALPINDI, May 11 (Reuters)—Pakistan today announced a massive devaluation of the rupee by 56.7 percent.

The devaluation will take effect immediately. The new value is 11 rupees to the U.S. dollar (\$8 pence sterling) instead of the old rate of 4.76 rupees.

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# American Stock Exchange Trading

1846	16	Barth Sp	27	23	1243	1242	17	12	6	Eagle Cloth	17	64	64	6	64	16
1847	17	Barth Sp	27	23	1243	1242	17	12	6	Eagle Cloth	17	64	64	6	64	16
1848	18	Barth Sp	27	23	1243	1242	17	12	6	Eagle Cloth	17	64	64	6	64	16
1849	19	Barth Sp	27	23	1243	1242	17	12	6	Eagle Cloth	17	64	64	6	64	16
1850	20	Barth Sp	27	23	1243	1242	17	12	6	Eagle Cloth	17	64	64	6	64	16
1851	21	Barth Sp	27	23	1243	1242	17	12	6	Eagle Cloth	17	64	64	6	64	16
1852	22	Barth Sp	27	23	1243	1242	17	12	6	Eagle Cloth	17	64	64	6	64	16
1853	23	Barth Sp	27	23	1243	1242	17	12	6	Eagle Cloth	17	64	64	6	64	16
1854	24	Barth Sp	27	23	1243	1242	17	12	6	Eagle Cloth	17	64	64	6	64	16
1855	25	Barth Sp	27	23	1243	1242	17	12	6	Eagle Cloth	17	64	64	6	64	16
1856	26	Barth Sp	27	23	1243	1242	17	12	6	Eagle Cloth	17	64	64	6	64	16
1857	27	Barth Sp	27	23	1243	1242	17	12	6	Eagle Cloth	17	64	64	6	64	16
1858	28	Barth Sp	27	23	1243	1242	17	12	6	Eagle Cloth	17	64	64	6	64	16
1859	29	Barth Sp	27	23	1243	1242	17	12	6	Eagle Cloth	17	64	64	6	64	16
1860	30	Barth Sp	27	23	1243	1242	17	12	6	Eagle Cloth	17	64	64	6	64	16
1861	31	Barth Sp	27	23	1243	1242	17	12	6	Eagle Cloth	17	64	64	6	64	16
1862	32	Barth Sp	27	23	1243	1242	17	12	6	Eagle Cloth	17	64	64	6	64	16
1863	33	Barth Sp	27	23	1243	1242	17	12	6	Eagle Cloth	17	64	64	6	64	16
1864	34	Barth Sp	27	23	1243	1242	17	12	6	Eagle Cloth	17	64	64	6	64	16
1865	35	Barth Sp	27	23	1243	1242	17	12	6	Eagle Cloth	17	64	64	6	64	16
1866	36	Barth Sp	27	23	1243	1242	17	12	6	Eagle Cloth	17	64	64	6	64	16
1867	37	Barth Sp	27	23	1243	1242	17	12	6	Eagle Cloth	17	64	64	6	64	16
1868	38	Barth Sp	27	23	1243	1242	17	12	6	Eagle Cloth	17	64	64	6	64	16
1869	39	Barth Sp	27	23	1243	1242	17	12	6	Eagle Cloth	17	64	64	6	64	16
1870	40	Barth Sp	27	23	1243	1242	17	12	6	Eagle Cloth	17	64	64	6	64	16
1871	41	Barth Sp	27	23	1243	1242	17	12	6	Eagle Cloth	17	64	64	6	64	16
1872	42	Barth Sp	27	23	1243	1242	17	12	6	Eagle Cloth	17	64	64	6	64	16
1873	43	Barth Sp	27	23	1243	1242	17	12	6	Eagle Cloth	17	64	64	6	64	16

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FEAR/ MID	74.500	22 1/2	+ 1/4
TEXACO /OC	70.800	30 1/4	+ 1/4

## International Bonds Traded in Europe

## NEW HIGHS-20

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### Chinese Items

## Midday Indicated Prices

100% 90% 80% 70% 60% 50% 40% 30% 20% 10% 0%

30%	25%	Color F	35%	6	25%	25%	25%	25%	1	12%	10%	F
40%	34½	Color	10d	3	36½	36½	36½	36½	1	16½	12	

7/2 CND Corp. 14 0 8/2 0 6/4+ 12 | 23% 1349 G

[illegible]

W. 7000 5 18% 18% 18% 18% + 1/2



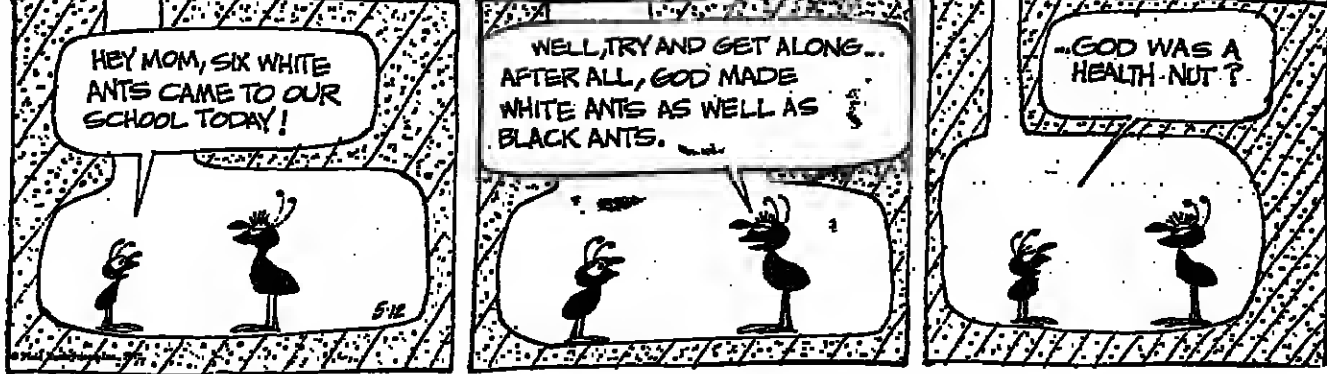




PEANUTS



B.C.



L.I.L. ABNER



BEEBLE BAILEY



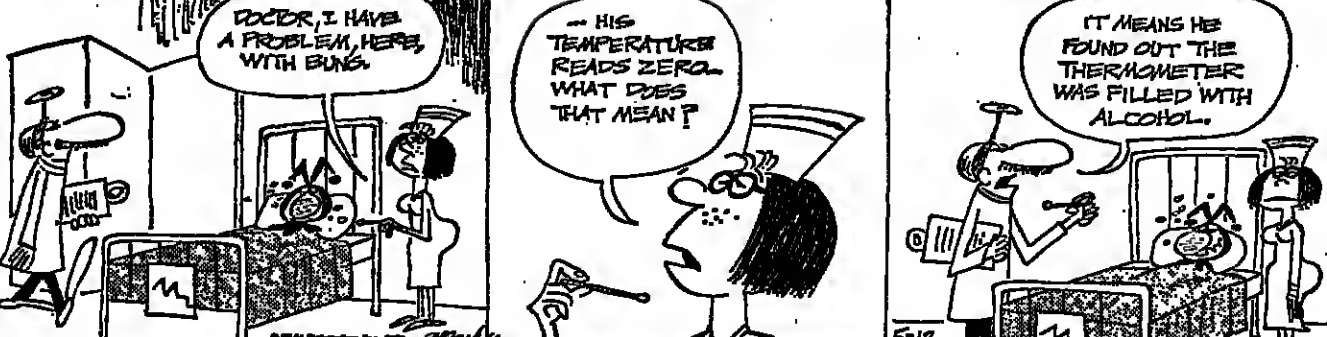
MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POCO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



# BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Perhaps the most common bidding error made by amateurs is bidding a five-card suit twice. For the opening bidder to rebid a five-card suit is seldom right, and for the responder to do so is almost never right. South made this mistake on the diagramed deal, and as a result landed in an inferior game contract. In addition, good defense gave him an opportunity to misjudge the play, and he took it. South was not quite strong enough to open one no-trump, and followed the normal course of opening one diamond and rebidding one no-trump. South's jump rebid to three spades (the responder one spade on the first round) should have been based on a six-card suit-with his hand he had no reason to place such emphasis on spades. If he felt hesitant about three no-trump, the bid most experts would choose, he should have jumped to three diamonds, in-

viting North to show belated spade support. Three no-trump would have been impregnable, but four spades was risky. South could see nine tricks, and needed one diamond trick for his 10th. Against passive defense this would have been feasible, but the defenders put him to the test at the second trick: East returned the diamond deuce after winning the club opening. South routinely played low, which would have been right in no-trump, but was wrong here. West took the diamond queen, returned the ten, and ruffed the third round of diamonds, setting the contract before the declarer gained the lead. If South had thought a little harder, he might have found the right solution. A player will seldom lead from a queen when the dummy to his right has the jack-the danger of helping the declarer is too great. However, an underbid of an ace in such a situation is relatively safe and is often tried. On this reasoning South could have put up the diamond king and made his game.

NORTH (D)	
♠ A J 3	
♥ K 6 3	
♦ J 9 5 4	
♣ K Q J	
WEST	
♠ 7 6 2	
♥ Q 10 9 5	
♦ Q 10	
♣ 10 8 5 3	
EAST	
♠ 9 5	
♥ J 7 4 2	
♦ A 7 3 2	
♣ A 9 4	
SOUTH	
♠ K Q 10 8 4	
♥ A 5	
♦ K 8 6	
♣ 7 6 2	

Both sides were vulnerable.  
The bidding:  
North East South West  
1♣ Pass 1♠ Pass  
1NT Pass 3♠ Pass  
4♠ Pass Pass Pass  
West led the club three.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

H O U I N	C H A O	S A I D
A M A R I L	H A I L E	E L I D
M I A R I S	I N A S I A N	N I E R
E N D I O	E N D I E R	S
H I E R N A	L A O S	
C R E D I T	S E N D I E R	
R I L I A	C I E L L I O	E U L I S
T I A D S	R O U N D	E T A N I A
S T I C I A K	S G R E E T	P A M
A D I O	P I P E	T I L E
O C T A N E	P E T E R	J O I T
S P A T I S	S U I T	W I T C H
S T A L K	S T U A	A N I E L
A I S K I S	Y A N G	S E D A N

# DENNIS THE MENACE



# JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NITLE

VENAH

HARXOT

BALMOG

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumbles: LUSTY FENCE POROUS GRISLY

Answer: From a ruse, you can make certain of this-SURE

# BOOKS

## THE RISE OF THE UNMELTABLE ETHNIC

By Michael Novak. Macmillan. 321 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

MICHAEL NOVAK's essay on what he calls "politics and culture in the seventies" is an argument for establishing ethnic groups such as Poles, Italians, Greeks and Slavs into a new liberal constituency, a little like the one that existed in F.D.R.'s day. As a man of liberal persuasion himself, he is not willing to concede these ethnic peoples to the conservatives, although he admits that they have either been pushed into right-wing postures or allowed to assume them by default. The Greeks, Italians, Slavs and Poles have been lumped together as hardhats and thus have earned the scorn of the intellectuals and old-line Americans, many of established social and financial position who have always had reservations about immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe. The march of the hardhats in early May, 1970, he writes, "was an educated liberal's dream come true. Real fascists, with flags, in the streets. Breaking heads. Blood."

What his book does, though not always in an orderly way, is to show how his people came to be where they were and why the reaction of their critics is not necessarily just. In the process he covers a familiar ground. The ethnic immigrants, he says, had to endure two challenges to their individuality as cultural entities: one from the governing WASPs with their weight of prestige and position, the other from the intellectuals in the schools, newspapers, communication outlets and the like.

Everything in American life conspired to force the newly arrived people to destroy their heritage and ape what they considered to be American life styles. Slavic parents, for example, refused to teach their children the spoken tongue so that they would have no residue of their origins. But worse than any single act was the fact that these new Americans did not fight against the idea that it was proper to shuck off all old cultural trappings.

Their clannishness and warm family feeling, their parental attitudes to their children, their open and volatile behavior, their appearance and gestures, their brand of Roman Catholicism were all diminished. Instead, they sought a way of life that was more controlled, subdued and proper. Since they could never achieve the desired state without sacrificing all that was vital and valuable in their lives, they were reduced to a constant state of inferiority. They almost believed what was said of them.

About the intellectuals, Mr. Novak, who teaches philosophy at the Old Westbury campus of the New York State University, can never be severe enough, excoriates them for their in-berry, their lack of vision, their understanding and absence sympathy. They exercise their selves in defense of the big and Indians, but they reveal most stereotyped of ethnic about the people who are subject of the book.

He fires away on every le Why doesn't a curator who organize an exhibition of Lithuanian art? One of six people in New York is of Italian origin. Only 14 out of 165 are deans the City University. Why educated classes find it so hard to understand the man who drives a beer truck?

He discusses with some p agency the ethnic response housing, to college radicals, the flag and patriotism and their own frustration. He is rigidly consistent because, imagine, he is impelled in heart to take one position, then finds himself intellectually drifting over to the other. Some of the passages on Norm Mailer and Marcus Raskin given such friendly exposit that they must be two of intellectuals exempt from the general condemnation. And his character generally on Jewish writing since World War II has sound of a man who came criticism and remained to praise.

And Mr. Novak over pr makes clear why the WASP establishment and the intellect were able to get away with it. Why didn't the Poles Greeks or Slavs assert their ethnic differences? Why did it not contribute a literature that embodied their ancient values these values in transition? He comes Wills Cather, instead of countryman of Mr. Novak's, with "My Antonia".

Throughout his respect for influence of the intellectual excessive. F.D.R. depended much on such men as Crump Memphis and Hague of New City as he did on Rex Tugw Eisenhower had no trouble being Adlai Stevenson, the dar of the intellectuals. Does really think that "The Great Review of Books or "The Gre ing of America" shakes st capitals over the nation? Th is a whole world west of Hobot that would let Manhattan br off from the East Coast and fl to sea without shedding a sin tear. Too often Mr. Novak see determined to lay the lacks of own group on the shoulders his neighbors.

Mr. Lask is a New York Ti book reviewer.

# CROSSWORD

By Will We.

ACROSS

1 Mom's traditional output

3 Green Bay worker

15 Loaf of bread, etc., to Omar

16 Miami bowl

17 One who performs a task

18 Roofers

19 Layers of skin

21 Winter covering

22 Freebooter

26 Finals

27 Nautical position

28 A bit open

30 Exchange a coupon

32 In one's boocet

33 Fuel

36 Torment

37 Give enjoyment

39 Skin

40 Newspaperman: Abbr.

41 Blow one's horn

42 Former African area

44 Gun

45 More like a fox

46 Dish for a cold day

49 Hale and hearty

53 Bouquet material

54 Made known

55 Kind of valve

57 Sweet snacks

62 Shed

63 Pot-hole fixers

64 Companion of change

65 Alienate

DOWN

1 Mock

2 Quiet period in history

3 Before: Prefix

4 Resinous substance

5 Train

6 Mountain-climbing aid

7 River to Rhone

8 Spooky

9 Kind of roast

10 Grain bristles

11 Visitor

12 Joints

13 Wading bird

14 Stops working

20 Nomads

22 Move lumberingly

23 Turn over

24 Finales

25 Men on a ship

26 Taunt

31 Foul's mother

32 Month: Abbr.

33 Spirits

34 Mullens spouse

35 Desolate

36 Violent passion

38 Feels

41 Cut of beef

43 Kind of salesman

44 Sounds from a fold

46 Corrugate

47 Bridge card

48 Basket fiber

50 Saltpeter

51 Bearers of nuts and fruits

52 Piled

56 Old name of Tokyo

58 Miss Gardner

59 Understanding

60 Work unit

61 Direction: Abbr.

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